GREAT WHITE FILIBUSTER. SENATOR MORGAN GIVES SPEAKER

REED A NEW NAME.

ge speaks of the Disorganized Condition of the Two Mounes, and Says It In Not a Congress, but a Dicintorship Senator Nelson's Voluntary Bankruptcy Bitt Passed. WASHINGTON, April 22.—In the Senate to-day s resolution was offered by the Populist Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Butler, instructing

the Post Office Committee to inquire and report whether a postal savings bank system can be successfully and advantageously put in operation by the United States Government, This resolution was made the text of a flery speech by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.). He took the ground that there were now no regularly erganized committees in the Senate, inasmuch as the vacancies had not been filled, and he was particularly severe in his strictures on the House on account of its disorganized condition. In fact, he said, the Fifty-fifth Congress was not a Congress, but a dictatorship, a pure dictatorship, entirely contrary to the spirit of the Gov-

ernment. There had been no action taken in either house relating to their organization which did not have distinct reference to the future prosperity of political parties. There were a great many things pressing for the attention of Congress, and there was never more occasion for generous, comprehensive, and deliberate action than there was at the present

"But here we are," he continued, "deliberating, not on what is best for the United States, but on what may turn out to be best for some political party hereafter. We are here without a Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads Is there any subject of Government administration that is more nearly in contact with the rights and conveniences of the people ?"

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.) reminded Mr. Morgan

that the Senate was acting under a resolution dented at the close of the last session continu ing the committees as at present organized until further orders.

Mr. Morgan replied that he thought the Senate was acting in a very haphazard way. He characterized the proposition to establish s cloture rule as a comical experiment, particularly in view of the fact that the Senate refused to have the committees that are necessary to carry out legislation. "We are informed," he continued, "that there is an apprehension that some effort will be made to obstruct legislation. and those who are clamoring in that direction and making that complaint stand by day by day and making that complaint stand by day by day and see ore house of Congress adjourn every third day without permitting anything to be considered—preventing by an arbitrary, unconstitutional, unheard-of opposition of a single man the movement of this great legislative council. It makes no difference what exigencies we may be in, what storms may be blowing around our borders, we stand here without having the right to speak for our Government or our State, and without having the right to submit a motion. It is the most gigantic and unheard-of filibustering that I ever heard of. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is sometimes characterized as the Great White Czar. He ought to be known hereafter as the Great White Filibuster. I have never known any filibustering like this one, established against all legislation until a certain measure may be correct out of the Senate. It is an attempt to correct the Senate. We are to be coerced by this filibuster of the House of Representatives, and we are not even to have the right of debate here, under a cloture rule to be imposed upon us by a feelle majority in order to pass a protective tariff bill. When men are brought into this condition they will stand and fight for their Constitution and for their country against methods like these. What I want is that the Congress of the United States shall have its expression, full and untrammelled, on all that relates to the organization of the two houses.

Mr. Butier withdrew his resolution, and them Mr. Allen offered one declaring that no business, legislative or executive (except the consideration of sproprintion bills), shall be transacted and see one house of Congress adjourn every third

Mr. Allen offered one declaring that no business, legislative or executive (except the consideration of appropriation bills), shall be transacted by the Senate during this Congress until the committee vacancies are filled.

There was some badinage between Senators allen and Chandler, in the course of which Mr. Allen said that if there was any transaction going on behind the scenes between the Demoratic and Republican parties, or any other parties or individuals, the Senate ought to know it. "The Senator from Nebraska," Mr. Gear (Rep., Ia.) interposed, "is very well aware of what is going on behind the scenes, for he is a particeps crimina."

a particeps criminis."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) asked to have his resolution for the discharge of the Committee on Rules from the further consideration of his proposed amendment establishing a cloture laid aside until a week from Monday next, without losing its place. That was agreed to, with the condition that Mr. Allen's resolution shall take procedence of it.

At 3 o'clock, in pursuance of previous agreement, the vote was taken on Mr. Nelson's substitute for the Bankruptcy bill, and it was agreed to, 34 to 22, after a statement by Mr. Nelson that all bodies technically known as corporations were excluded from its operations either as to voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy.

either as to voluntary or involuntary bankraptcy.

The substitute, having thus taken the place of
the original bill, was then open to further amendments. On motion of Mr. Bacon (Dero., Ga.) the
18th section was stricken out, which provided
that the act should not be construed to repeal or
suspend State laws on the subject. The bill was
then passed—yeas, 49; nays, 8. The Senators
who voted in the negative were: Herry, Clay,
Gorman, Gray, Lindsay, McEnery, Morgan, and
Pettus. Mr. Hoar voted in the affirmative.

The bill provides that any debtor, other than a
cerporation, owing \$200 or more, who is unable
to pay his debts, may file his petition in the
United States District Court, attaching to the
petition a schedule and list of all his property
and of his debts, and concluding with a prayer
for a full discharge from his debts and liabilities,
It the court finds the facts alleged in the petition to be true it shall adjudge the retitionand of his acets, and concluding with a prayer for a full discharge from his debts and liabilities. It the court finds the facts alleged in the petition to be true it shall adjudge the petitioner a bankrupt, and shall appoint a receiver to sell and dispose of his property and distribute the proceeds. All preferences given within four months prior to the filing of the petition are declared illegal, null, and void. An attorney's fee, not exceeding \$100 in any case, may be taxed or allowed, and the assignee is to be entitled to a fee not exceeding \$3 a day, not to exceed in the aggregate \$60. Firms or partnerships, where all the partners concur and join, may act in the same manner as individual debtors. Any debtor other than a corporation who owes \$500 or over, who shall within four months of the filing of his petition assign, convey, or incumber any of his property with the intent of defrauding any of his creditors, is to be deemed a bankrupt and proceeded against. The Suprems Court of the United States, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Suprems Courts of the Territories are vested with appellate jurisdiction in proceedings under the act in cases of over \$5,000.

The death of Representative Holman of Indiana was amounced, appropriate resolutions were The death of Representative Holman of Indiana
was announced, appropriate resolutions were
stopted, and the Senate adjourned till Monday
maxt,

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Balley Scores Two Victories as the Lender

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The proceedings of the House to-day, after it had settled down to business, looked at merely from the outside, gave every indication of a body thoroughly or maized and equipped for work. This seeming equiescence in the demand for a policy of action was not reached until after Mr. Bailey had scored his first two victories as leader of the misority. There was the usual manifestation of epposition to Mr. Hailey's leadership, but, as usual, it was ineffectual, even to the point of securing a vote by yeas and nays or by tellers. A meeting of the Committee on Rules, lasting one hour, preceded the session of the House, and the first business suggested was by Mr. Dalzeil Rep., Pa.), who presented a report from the Committee on Rules making it in order, until the appropriation bills should have been finally acted upon, to consider Senate amendments to them without reference to a committee. This

provoked a discussion, the notable feature of which was the effort of Mr. Hichardson (Dem., Tenn.) to advise Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, as to the effect of desultory debate before the adoration of the previous question, which Mr. Dalzell bad moved.

Mr. Bailey informed his associate that he was perfectly well aware of what he was doing and the effect of it upon the parliamentary situation. He suggested an amendment to the rule to as to apply to the Indian Appropriation bill alone, leaving the other bills to be dealt with as they came before the House.

This was agreed to by Mr. Dalzell. Victory Mr. Bland (Dec.)

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) vigorously protested spanist his course of dealing with the Indian lall or any other bill. The House had a right, he said, to its committees, and these matters should be referred to them. (Slight Democratic applause.)

Haizell sarcastically remarked that it stright of the gentleman from Missouri to also of other gentlemen.

dizell (th. of course, we understand that, it solution was agreed to as modified, and cration of Senate amendments to the Institution was entered upon without limit of

Mr. Hailey scored his next parliamentary vic-

referred to the Committee of the Whole for ac-tion, against the efforts of Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.), in charge of the bill and the suggestion of Speaker Reed to divide the amendments be-tween the House and the Committee of the Whole.

Whole.

The discussion in Committee of the Whole was pened by Mr. Bland, who emphasized and elabrated the protest be had previously made gainst the manner of procedure. He had ympathized, he said, with the views of his riend from Texas (Bailey) that legislation by tepublicans was likely to prove detrimental to ublic interests, and he had no desire to force hem to proceed.

Republicans was likely to prove detrimental to public interests, and he had no desire to force them to proceed.

"But when they bring bills here, Mr. Speaker," he added, "that is a different thing. The House has a right to be informed of the merits of a measure through the investigation of a committee. The House could otherwise know nothings of the contents or merits of a bill."

In generally in his position regarding legislation generally if he would insist, when matters were brought before the House, that they should be considered regularly and in order, and without usurpation of power by the Speaker or the Committee on Rules.

Nearly two hours were spent in discussing the amendments of the Senate to open the Uncompangre reservation in Utah to settlement, save the portion allotted to Indians, on Jan. 1 next, and limiting to one the number of claims of five acres each in the gilsonite fields that a porson may enter. The question at issue was whether the entries should be made under the land laws or the lands leased and a royalty exacted for the gilsonite or asphalt.

Without disposing of the matter the committee rose, and Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.) announced

Without disposing of the matter the commit-tee rose, and Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.) announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Holman. The usual resolutions were agreed to, and the House adjourned.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Most of the Executive Session Devoted to the Question of Filling the Vacancies.

WASHINGTON, April 22.-The executive session of the Senate this afternoon lasted an hour and a half and was devoted almost entirely to a desultory discussion of the question of filling the vacancies in the committees. Various sugestions were made, but to no avail. Senator Allen followed up the resolution he had pre-viously offered in open session to suspend all legislative and executive action until the vacancies were filled by proposing a conference of the four parties in the Senate on the subject for the

four parties in the Senate on the subject for the purpose of endeavoring to reach an agreement that would be satisfactory to all. As this was not received with favor he gave notice that he would press his resolution to a vote if possible on Monday next.

The Democrats again insisted to-day on holding up the nonimations of Postmasters now before the Post Office Committee. As these number upward of 100, the pressure therefrom may have had something to do with the revival of interest among the Republicans in the agreement reached by their steering committee with the Democrats in the matter of filling vacancies and upon which no action was taken by the Republican caucus last week. Notices for another tepublican caucus were sent out this afternoon. It is called for 10:30 A. M. to-morrow, and it is thought that an agreement will be reached.

SYMPATHY FOR GREECE.

lution in the Seante. WASHINGTON April 99 -- As soon as the rontine morning business of the Senate was concluded to-day, the Populist Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen, arose and offered a resolution expressive of the sympathy of the people of the United States with the people of Greece in their struggle with the Turks. The resolution

is in these words: Resolved, That the established policy of the United States of avoiding entangling alliances with European powers is in no respect violated by our sympathizing with the Christian people of Greece in their present heroic struggle against the advancement of the Ottoman Empire; and that, in the judgment of he Senate, it would be a recognition of the wishes of all for the Executive to express to the Government of Greece the sympathies of the American people.

Mr. Allen made a speech in support of his res olution. He called attention to the fact that the resent contest was the old question of whether Christianity or paganism should survive. He elleved that it was time for the American people to express their sympathy with Greece in the struggle. Such a great, powerful nation as the United States could not hesitate, under such circumstances, to voice its sentiments so loudy and so unequivocally that they should be heard over the entire civilized world. He had spoken bitterly in the Senate chamber against the Ottoman Empire and against the Spanish monarchy, and would say still more bitter things.

"To the south of us, and within a hundred miles of our abores." Mr. Allen exclaimed passionately, "murder, assassination, devastation by the torch and by the axe, are going on; and we are absolutely quiet and slient! I believe the time has come when all the forces of this courty should be mustered to protect the Christians ple to express their sympathy with Greece in the

try should be mustered to protect the Christians of Greece and to maintain the liberties of the

NAVAL ORDERS.

dmiral Sicard's Chief of Staff and Fing Liou tenant Are Selected.

WASHINGTON, April 22.-Acting Secretary sevelt to-day detailed Commander Charles H. West as chief of staff under Admiral Sicard when he assumes command of the North Atlantic fleet on May 1, and ordered Lieut, C. H. Harlow as Flag Lieutenant. Admiral Sicard's naval secretary will be selected soon. All these officers will be on the personal staff of the new commander of the fleet. Capt. C. M. Chester is assigned by Mr. Roosevelt as commander of the Monadnock on the Pacific station, and assumes charge early in May. Commander C. C. Todd will be the first commander of the new guiboat Wilmington when she is placed in commission on May 15, with Lieut. J. B. Collins, now stationed at New Orleans, as executive officer. Commander J. G. Green is relieved to-day from command of the Marion and is to be placed on waiting orders. Commander G. M. Book will be his successor, and reports for duty in May.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Burke is ordered before a retiring board. Lieut. Benjamin Tappan is transferred from the Amphitrite to the Raleigh. Lieut. Hugh Rodman is detached from the coast survey and ordered to the Raleigh. Passed Assistant Engineer F. H. Eldridge and Commander W. H. Whiting are ordered to examination for promotion. The latter officer firrer years ago caused some comment in the navy by his marriage to Miss Ah Fong, daughter of a wealthy Chinaman of Hawaii. ommander of the fleet. Capt. C. M. Chester is

THE PERRINE LAND GRANT.

lenator Pettigrew Attacks the Majority Re-

WASHINGTON, April 22.-Senator Pettigrew to-day submitted his views on the investigation recently held by the Public Lands Committee on the alleged fraud in issuing patents on land in Florida known as the Perrine grant. Mr. Pettigrew attacks the majority report, filed some grew attacks the majority report, filed some weeks ago, which exonerated the Land Office of the allegations of irregularity, and says it is a matter beyond comprehension how they could reach such a conclusion from the evidence before them. He contends that no honest officers would have passed the proofs of compliance in the terms of the grant, and that the evidence in the case discloses a condition of affairs in the Land Office which demands the attention of Congress. The chief interest in the case is that the Perrines are related to ex-President Cleveland.

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS.

Harold M. Sewall of Maine to Be Minister to Hawall.

WASHINGTON, April 22,-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Harold M. Sewall of Maine, to be Minister to Harold M. Sewall of Maine, to be Minister to law all,
Thomas H. Phair, Collecter of Customs, District
f Aroustoon, Maine; James S. Harriman, Collector
f Customs, District of Belfast, Maine,
Assistant Surgeon Exra K. Sprague of New Jerey, to be Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Marine
loadital Service,
Postmasters—Sennett C. Atwood, Watertown,
ouns, Joshua A. Fessenden, Stanford, Count,
ames H. Pnair, Presque Isle, Me.; George W. 711,
10, Epping, N. H.; Sterling W. Waters, Warren,
a.

The Senate confirmed these nominations: Harold Sewall of Maine, to be Minister to Hawaii, Frank E. Moore of Brooklyn. Collector of Internal Revenue. First district of New Yors. Thomas S. Harrison of Pennsylvania, Agent and ames S. Smith of Vermont, Consul at Laghorn, ltaly.

James L. Davanport of New Hampshire, to be First, and Leverett M. Kelley of lilloots, Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

William Younghlood of Alabama, Auditor for the Interior Department. Interior Department John P. Jackson, Collector of Customs at San Francisco,
Mil on C. Phillips, United States Attorney for the
Eastern district of Wisconsin.

The Scales Will Show that Anhouser-Susch's Mail-Nutrine is benefiting you. Your weight will show immediate increase. Pure and paintable. At all druggists.—Adm. GEN. WEYLER'S GOOD NEWS

HE AGAIN SUCCEEDS IN PACIFYING CUBA ON PAPER.

mes, He Says, Will Seen He Caught-Meas while the Cubans Are Playing the Bickens in the Pacified Provinces-Protest the Ha-vana Tobacco Men Have Sent to Madrid. HAVANA, April 22, via Key West.-Here is a

able despatch sent yesterday by Gen. Weyler to Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War in Spain: "I have the pleasure of notifying your Excelency that since the 13th of this month our forces operating along the line of the Jucaro-Moron trocha have captured several bands of insurgents.

"In an engagement near Matanzas the insurcents had 97 killed, and we made 12 prisoners, capturing also 212 horses and 1,002 cattle. Later 23 insurgents surrendered to our troops We had only one man killed and 26 wounded

"I consider the whole territory of Las Villas and part of Puerto Principe pacified, and I repeat that the presence in Santa Clara of Gomes and Quintin Banderas is not alarming, because if they do not pass the trochs soon to Orient, they will be captured as Rius Rivera and Ba-

"I am sure that Gomez cannot maintain himself for a long time in his present position. He has very few men and no provisions at all. The ground over which he moves has been laid

"I have the pleasure of confirming my previous despatch in which I notified your Excellency that I do not need any morereinforcements to over the losses in the army.'

In answer to this cablegram the Minister of War and Prime Minister have congratulated

Gen. Weyler on his success. Yesterday, however, while all this news was roducing great joy among the unc Spaniards here, the report came of a hard fight at Pico Tuerto, near Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara province, between the insurgents commanded by Aleman and the Spanish column of Gen. Lugue.

known in Havana that he suffered a severe defeat, leaving more than 100 soldiers dead on the The news from Puerto Principe sent yesterday to THE SUN of the ten days' fighting between

fifteen killed and twenty-two wounded, but it is

the insurgents and the Spanish columns of Cols. Rizo and Cruz Fernandez has caused consider-In his official report of the several fights he had with the Cubans on those days Col. Rizo

confesses that on his way to Puerto Principe

the rear guard was constantly harassed by the In spite of the congratulations from the Gov. ernment to Gen. Weyler, a despatch from Madrid announces that Senor Canovas had declared that to establish the reforms in Cuba confirmation is needed of the news about

There is great agitation in Havana among the Spanish tobacco manufacturers over the concession made by the Spanish Government to American merchants to export their tobacco from Cuba. Several private meetings of the principal manufacturers have been held to determine the best way to obtain the withdrawal of this concession and the enforcement of the previous prohibitory decree of Gen. Weyler.

A long cable despatch has been sent to the

Minister of Colonies, Senor Castellanos, saying that the American merchants who export tobacco from Cuba are all abettors of the insurrection, and that the tobacco they have stored in Havana will go to Key West, Tampa, New York, providing with good material the factories of those places in which all the workmen, and even the majority of the proprietors contribute heavily to the fund of the revolutionary junta established at New York

The despatch adds that the factories at Havana are in need of tobacco, and that as these factories are owned by Spanish patriots they deerve the protection of the Spanish Government. La Lucha continues its campaign against the exportation of tobacco to America, and says that it is " a menace to Spain."

NOT TO INDICT THE JUNTA.

Contradiction of the News from Havana of

Of Greece and to maintain the restriction of the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked Mr. Allen if he had any objection to having the resolution referred to that committee, and promised that there would be speedy action on it.

"On that promise," Mr. Allen answered, "I have no objection."

The resolution was thereupon referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Washington, April 22.—The statement printed in La Lucha, a Havana newspaper, that evidence is being collected by Federal officials and Spanish agents in this country looking to the indictment of the Cuban Junta as a body, are semi-officially denied. A flat contradiction is given La Lucha's statement that President McKinley has notified the Junta that the United States Government is disposed to indict its mem-WASHINGTON, April 22.-The statement print-States Government is disposed to indict its members if they continue to conspire against Spain.

As a matter of fact the United States Government has been endeavoring for some time to secure the conviction of individual members of the Junta for complicity in sending armed expeditions to Cuba, but no general round-up of the Cuban committee is contemplated on the lines indicated in the Havana journal. Dr. Castillo, a member of the Junta, has been twice tried on

charges of violating the neutrality laws. Treasurer Guerra has also been arrested and Treasurer Guerra has also been arrested and tried, and Dr. Ruiz, another member of the Junta, is now in prison for engaging in hostile operations against the Spanish Government. It was learned to-day that several attempts had been made to incriminate Gonzalo De Quesada, the Secretary of the Junta, but the requisite evidence could not be obtained. A similar reason has given Delegate Palma immunity from prosecution.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Spaniards Beaten in Two Important Engagements by the Insurgents.

TACOMA, Wash., April 22,-News was received o-day from Hong Kong which absolutely conradicts the stories from Madrid that the Philippine rebellion is practically stamped out. On the 'contrary, two important engagements have been fought, in both of which the insurgents were victorious. On March 29 a large column of Spanish troops, under command of Salcedo, met with serious reverse at the insurgents' hands. Salcedo with 2,000 men had been ordered to attack San Nicolas and dislodge the enemy. He was misled by guides, who took his force through a cross ro both sides of which was a strong force of insurgent troops in ambush. The Spanish force was padly defeated and forced to retreat in confusion upon Almansa. The insurgent force is reported to have been good and strong. It was a hand to hand conflict, and, being at-

tacked unawares, the royalist troops had no possibility of success. They lost over 200 men and the insurgents only 30. When the steamer Victoria sailed from Hong

Kong the news had just arrived that the Spanish troops had attacked the insurgents near the They were repulsed with heavy loss. The defeat of the Spaniards was more remarkable because the insurgents had few firearms and were obliged

to fight at close range with knives. This battle fought in the deep mud, the Zapote River being a tidal creek containing little water at this

LENZ'S MURDERERS ACQUITTED

The Young American Was Killed by Kurde

WASHINGTON, April 22.-A report received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Bergholz the United States Consul at Erzeroum, Armenia, said that the Armenians and Kurda who were accused of murdering Frank Lenz, the young man who started to make a tour of the world on a bicycle, had been acquitted. Some time ago the accused were released on bail. They fied the country and the trial was conducted without their presence. According to one of the reports received at the State De partment just after it was discovered that Lenz had been murdered, the young man was riding along an Armenian road when he encountered some irregular soldiers. They had never seen a

bicycle before.

"Is that a man or a devil!!" asked one.

"Shoot at it and see," suggested another. "If
it falls it's a man; if it doesn't it's a devil."
The soldier shot and Lenz fell. The State Department made a protest against the murder
and a demand for the arrest and punishment of
the murderers. After considerable delay the alleged assassins were apprehended through the
shorts of the British Consul at Erserouss.

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Cemple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St. MR. HANNA'S CAMPAIGN.

The Contest for United States Senator Begins in Cleveland-Burton's Candidacy.

CLEVELAND, O., April 22.-The beginning of Mr. Hanna's campaign for Senator will be fought here, and the Senator's managers have already egun active preparations for it. Letters have been sent out recently to all the recognized Hannaites of any prominence in the city assigning them their posts in the coming battle. Across each one of these letters are the words: "For

Senator, M. A. Hanna," The candidacy of Congressman Burton for United States Senator is a great bugbear to the Hanna people. They do not know how much significance to give Mr. Burton's candidacy, and some of them who are under equal obligations to Burton and Hanna are in a state of un ertainty.

Mr. Burton does not like Mr. Hanna. It will be remembered that Mr. Hanna tried to beat Burton with Senator Avery for the Congress nomination. After Burton had been nominated Mr. Hanna sent him his personal check for \$1,000 as a sort of peace offering, to be applied toward Burton's campaign expenses. Burton returned the check.

The preliminary skirmish for the Hanna campaign took place this afternoon. About 300 business men held a meeting at the Hollenden Hotel. After a good deal of oratory strong resolutions were passed recommending Mr. Hanna for United States Senator and the election of egislative delegation favorable to him. A conv of the resolutions will be forwarded to Senator Hanna at once.

A \$5,000 JEWELRY SEIZURE.

Customs Officers Rewarded by Scarching s Passenger on the Trave.

Upon the arrival of the Bremen line steamship Trave at her dock in Hoboken, yesterday, Customs Inspectors Donohue, Murray, and Brown arrested Oscar Von Lingke of this city, a passen jewelry valued at \$5,000. Von Lingke appeared quite feeble as he walked down the gangplank The inspectors escorted him to their office, where he was searched, after a protest. The diamonds and jewelry were found secreted about his clothing. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Romaine in Jersey City and released. The diamonds and jewelry were con-

COL. JOHN HAY IN LONDON.

He Presents His Credentials as Ambassador at the Foreign Office.

LONDON, April 22.-Col. John Hay, the new United States Ambassador, who arrived here resterday afternoon, presented his credentials at the Foreign Office this afternoon. After this formality, Col. Hay had a long interview with Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, permanent Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, upon various topics, among which was the Behring Sea fish-eries question. It is believed here that England will delay declaring that the appointment of a new commissioner amounts to a reopening of the original award.

TO DISCOURAGE OFFICE SEEKING.

A Bill Introduced to Reduce Salaries of Gov-

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative Lanham of Texas introduced a bill "to reduce the expenditures of the Government, to decrease Federal salaries, and to discourage the officeseeking industry of the United States." The ernment employees is abnormal, inducing an unseemly race to secure offices. Therefore the salaries of all Government officials, where not otherwise provided for in the Constitution, are to be reduced one-third and all supernumerary employees dismissed.
Senator Wellington introduced a bill to reinstate in the civil service those who have been without cause dismissed therefrom.

The Revolution in Honduras.

WASHINGTON, April 22.-Some belated information about the revolutionary outbreak in Honduras reached the State Department to-day in a telegram from Mr. Coxe, the United States Minister to that country and Guatemala. The despatch said that an insurrection had been started on Saturday last on the north coast of Honduras, under the rumored leadership of En-rique Sato and Vasquez, a former President, and that the revolutionists had gained possession of Puerto Cortez and Pedro Sula. Three thousand troops have been sent by the Government to put down the insurrectionists, who are believed to number not more than 500.

FIRST WARD FISHES FOR FLOUR. Hundreds of Harrels Silde from a Lighter's Deck Off the Battery.

The lighter A. J. Constantine, laden with 1,170 parrels and 100 half-barrels of flour, left the Hecker-Jones-Jewell mills in Brooklyn last evening in tow of the tug Leonard J. Busby. The four was for shipment on the steamship Caribbee, moored at a North River pier. The lighter sprang cleak after rounding the Battery, and the tug towed her into Pier A. She careened just before she reached the pier, and 400 barrels slipped into the river. More than half of them clung along the sea wall of Battery Park.

The news of the mishap spread over the First ward in a few minutes, and crowds came down to gather in the flour. Battery boatmen get out in their craft and towed in nearly a hundred barrels, on which they say they will get salvage at the rate of a dollar a barrel. Boys and young men who did not have boats elimbed down on the story shore below the Battery wall-it was low story shore below the Battery wall-it was low. men who did not have boats climbed down on the stony shore below the Battery wall—it was low tide—and waded out with ropes, which they tied about the barrels, and their friends ashore hauled the barrels in and hoisted them up on the wall. About twenty youths rolled as many barrels and half barrels to their homes in the tenements before the police got around and made everybody who had saved barrels leave them on the wall. About 200 barrels were recovered by the loatmen and the boys and young men who waded out into the river. The water apparently had not got into any of the barrels, it was said at the Brooklyn mills that the flour would not be affected even if the barrels were afloat several hours. The park police permitted the landing of the flour in Battery Park. The leak in the lighter was checked at Pier A.

SUES SPALDING FOR \$600,000.

The University of Illinois Begins Action Against

CHICAGO, April 22.—The University of Illinois this afternoon brought suit in the Circuit Court against Charles W. Spalding and his bondsmen for the recovery of \$600,000, the amount alleged to have been stolen by the President of the de-funct Globe Savines Bank, who held the office of Treasurer of the University. Called to a New York Pasterate.

BOSTON, April 22.-The Rev. Julien K. Smyth pastor of the New Jerusalem Church in the Roxoury district, has been called to the pastorate of the Church of the New Jerusalem in New York, of which the Rev. Chauncey Giles was paster for many years. Mr. Smyth has not yet decided to accept the call. He has preached in Hoxbury for about fifteen years.

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~~~~~~~~~~ VANDALIA SUED FOR \$2,000,000.

The State of Indiana Charges Wholesale Cor ruption and Gives Specifications.

Indianapolis, April 22.-The State to-day ought suit against the Vandalia Railroad Company to collect \$2,000,000, alleged to be due inder the terms of a special charter issued to the company in 1847, in which it was provided hat the road should pay to the State, for the benefit of the school fund, all its earnings in excess of 10 per cent. over cost of operation and construction. The complaint says that the company has concealed its earnings through false eports of its earnings and expenses, and has inrested the surplus in United States bonds, in bonds of other companies, and in the purchase of the stock of individuals.

It is then averred that the company corrupted egislators to prevent an investigation into the affairs of the corporation, and by these means has postponed from time to time a settlement with the State. In 1881 it reincorporated under the General Railroad law, thus attempting to complicate the situation and defraud the State. It is averred further that at the various acessions of the General Assembly of the State, notably those of 1865, 1867, 1869, and 1871 and thereafter, when committees were appointed by the General Assembly to investigate the affairs of the company, and when measures were under consideration looking to the investigation of the company, it corruptly expended large sums on the members of the committees of the General Assembly to influence their action and prevent reports from being made as to the true condition of the affairs of the road.

During the session of the General Assembly in 1867 it is averred that while a committee of the Senate and House of Representatives was at Terre Haute to investigate the company, officers and agents of the company furnished the committee members free transportation, paid their bills while at Terre Haute, furnished them with intoxicating liquors, and got them into such a condition that they were unfit to make an investigation. has postponed from time to time a settlement

B. AND O. AFFAIRS.

Probability That the Dividend on the Washington Branch Will Be Passed.

BALTIMORE, April 22.-The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will meet to-morrow to take action on the semi-annual dividend on the stock of the Washington branch, and they will vote to pass it. The meeting was to have been held yesterday, but was postponed owing to the inability of the New York members of the board to be present. The road's capital stock is \$1,650,000, of which the State of Maryland owns \$550,000, and heretofore a dividend of 10 per cent. annually has been paid on it. The payments have been made semi-annually on May I and Nov. I. The dividend due last November was paid, but there is some doubt as to the payment due next month. It is said that the line has not earned the dividend, and as the parent corporation which guaranteed its payment is in the hands of the court, there are no funds with which to discharge the obligation.

receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have placed an order with the
Pullman company for the construction of 3,000
freight cars. The Pullman company is already
building the cars, and will deliver some of them
May 1. The remainder will be delivered as
soon as possible. The total cost will be about
\$1,500,000. It is not known how payment will
be made, but it is presumed that after all the
cars have been delivered the receivers will apply
to the United States Court for authority to issue
more certificates, and in the event of the application being granted the proceeds of these will
be used for that purpose. There is talk of opposing the receivers should they ask for such
authority, though nothing definite has been decided in that direction.

WESTERN RAILROAD MEETING. The Proposed Agreement Practically Approved

by the Passenger Agents. CHICAGO, April 22.-Excellent progress ha been made with the new agreement for the Western Passenger Association to-day. general meeting has got through with the drafts of the general and local agreements, and is now considering rules for the operation of the mileage, clergy permit, and other bureaus. Although the general and local agreements have

though the general and local agreements have been thoroughly discussed clause by clause, they have not yet been adopted finally. It may be a week or ten days before the interested lines are able to take conclusive action on them.

The reason for this is that some of the outside lines are not prepared to take the opinion of the counsel of Chicago railroads as the final interpretation of the law. They want to give counsel of their own roads an opportunity to pass upon the legality of the proposed agreement. It is not feared that the opinions of these counsel will differ very much from those of the Chicago men, but the hesitating general passenger agents want to keep themselves entirely safe.

The adoption of the agreement substantially in the form it was submitted by the committee seems assured. The changes made in it as the result of the general discussion are all of a minor nature, and do not in any way touch the general principles of the measure. The refusal of a few roads to become parties to it will not prevent, the agreement from being put into effect with the least possible delay.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS AGREE.

Au Agreement as to Puture Traffic with No Mention of Rates or Territory. ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.-At a meeting of the executive and traffic officers and general committees of nearly all the transportation lines in the South, a new agreement was reached to-day and signed by the representatives of several roads, to be known as the Southwestern Freight Association, prepared strictly with a view to keeping within the national law. There were no provisions in it either for the maintenance of rates or for the division of territory. The new association will have an Executive Board, a Conference Committee, and a Chairman instead f a Commissioner. The duties of Chairman are to discourage a

of a Commissioner.

The duties of Chairman are to discourage a reduction of rates and payment of commissions. The Executive Board is to report to the Federal and State Commissioners any reduction of rates by any illegal device, so as to prevent unjust discrimination. All lines are left free to fix their own rates. Samuel Parrott, formerly of the Columbus Southern Italiroad, will probably be Chairman. be Chairman. Surveying for the Mexican Southensters

OAXACA, Mexico, April 22.-William Stuart, chief engineer and assistant general manager of the proposed Mexican Southeastern Railway, the proposed Mexican Southeastern Railway, has arrived here from New York, accompanied by a corps of civil engineers. They will immediately make a survey for the road which is to be built from this city to some place on the National Tehuantenee road, and thence to Guatemala. The company received a concession from the Mexican Government a few weeks ago for the road and they say they have all financial arrangements made for building the line. It will be an important link in the Pan-American system.

ERIE, Pa., April 22.-A bond and a mortgage was entered up to-day against the Pittsburg Bessemer and Lake Eric Railroad for \$10,000,000 in favor of the United States Trust Company of New York. The bonds are payable in lifty years at 5 per cent. CARPET T.M. STEWART

326 7th Ave., CLEANING NEAR USTH ST. Established 1863. Telephone 1182 SSM as Send So- Circular. ANNAPOLIS A SUCCESS.

LITTLE GUNBOAT MAKES A RECORD OF 13.43 KNOTS ON HER TRIAL.

Her Contract Called for a Speed of Twelve Knots-She Had 450 Horse Power to Spare Over Requirements - Peculiarities of the New Craft-Designed to Make Long Cruises. Covered with smoke dust, and with a broom at the masthead and her siren whistle shrick-

ing, the new gunboat Annapolis crossed the upper bay at dusk last evening on the way to the Nixon shippard at Elizabethport, N. J. She had earned on her trial trip her right to the motto of the city whose name she bears, "Justitia Crescam." The motto is inlaid in her wheel. An average speed of twelve knots an hour in a four hours' run had been required of her on her official test, but she made 13.43 knots. Where 800 horse power was required she had developed an average of 1,250. She had exceeded ber contract requirements in every condition where there was a margin of possible improvement.

The speed trial was along the Long Island shore of the Sound, from a point opposite Stratford Light, twenty-four knots east and back. The record was:

Time. Spred in

Knots. M. B. Knots. Stakeboat. actus Narkeeta Wana Leyden's cutter

Narkecta. 42 25 49 14.0
Cactus 42 25 49 14.0
Cactus 48 25 25 49 14.0
The minimum rate of speed for six miles, 12.7, was due to the use of the Leyden's cutter as a stakeboat. Olsen, the pilot of the Annapolis, went fully a knot out of his course to find the stakeboat, which was practically invisible at six miles distance. Making due allowance for this delay, the average speed, as worked out by one of the Inspection Board, would have been 13.58. The exact maximum rate was 14.18. At that speed the engines, in nautical parlance, were steady as a church. Not a drop of water was used on any of the bearings. The engineers stationed at the various engines were constantly shouting to one another, calling attention to the marvellous smoothness with which the machinery worked. John Patterson, Cramp's veteran engineer, was aboard as a guest. He declined to be a guest, and turned up in the engine room in overalls before the trial was fairly started. His great ambition was to get up fire enough to burn the paint of the smokestack. The new water-tube boilers foiled him. The combustion in them was so complete that the smokestack refused to become hot. Whereat Patterson, who has seen thirteen trial trips, beginning with the Vesuvius in 1889, marvelled but was satisfied. The horse power required was 800. A maximum of about 1,300 was reached, with a mean of 1,250. The steam pressure averaged 230 pounds, with a maximum of 242 pounds. The limit allowed was 265 pounds. The engines averaged 147 revolutions, When the end of the "four hours at full speed"

when the end of the "four hours at full speed" test was reached the helm was put hard to port and to starboard without reducing speed, and the little vessel made circles with a diameter of 400 feet. In turning she heeled only 3.5 de-

and to starboard without reducing speed, and the little vessel made circles with a diameter of 400 feet. In turning she heeled only 3.5 degrees.

Before leaving the Annapolis Commodore Dewey said that he was going to send this telegran to the Secretary of the Navy: "Annapolis trial most satisfactory. Speed 13.43."

"It is not customary and hardly proper," said the Commodore, "to use adjectives in such despatches; but really, this time it cannot be helped. She deserves them."

To Lewis Nixon, the contractor, Commodore Dewey said that he was convinced that vessels of the Annapolis type were most practicable and economical additions to the navy, and that he hoped some day to command a squadron numbering many such gunboats.

With the start for the return to Elizabethport the broom was hoisted to the masthead and the figures 14.18 were painted on the smokestack. Just as the Annapolis was entering Hell Gate, Foreman Andersen of the contractor's crew, hauled down the broom and rigged it to fiaunt a few inches higher. Cap,ain Soley of the Nixon yard, who had commanded the Annapolis during the trial, was kept busy answering the whistle salutes of passing vessels.

The success of the Annapolis is interesting to naval men because she is the first of the six vessels of her type to reach her trial. The contract for her construction was the last given out. She has a composite bottom, being covered with planking and sheathed with copper, and is therefore suited for long cruises in tropical waters. On such cruises, to economize in coal, she will be sailed under a square rig. Her model is that of the old-fashioned sloop-of-war, with a deep sheer that Is noticeable to the greenest landsman. She is designed primarily for patrol duty in time of peace. She carries ten rapid-fire guns, six fourinch guns, two six-pounders, and two one-pounders. Her tonnage is 1,000. For the first innex, the site of the Annapolis are excellent combustion and rapidity in generating steam. The boliers are themselves light and require a comparatively sma

BRIDGEPORT, April 22.-The torpedo boat

Papers Served at a Loyal Legion Dinner on

Commander James Parker. Papers were served at the Loyal Legion dinner at Delmonico's last night in a suit for \$100,000 damages for libel brought by William S. Andrews, formerly Excise Commissioner and Commissioner of Street Cleaning, against Commander James Parker of the New York Com-

mander James Parker of the New York Commandery of the Legion.

The basis of the charge of libel is a letter alloged to have been written by Commander Parker and sent to the members of the Loyal Legion some time between April 2, 1895, and April 25, 1895. In this letter was the charge on which Mr. Andrews was subsequently expelled from the Loyal Legion. It alleged that on Sept. 20, 1885, Mr. Andrews, then a member of the Loyal Legion, procured for one Alexander S. Toplanyi a pension and back pension money to the extent of \$3,250, and that of this sum Mr. Andrews kept, wrongfully, \$2,500. This charge. Mr. Andrews says in his complaint, was wilfully and maliciously false, and it damaged his reputation and his business as a lawyer to the extent of \$100,000.

tation and his justices as a lawyer to the extent of \$100,000.

The Andrews case caused a great deal of trouble in the Loyal Legion. The charges upon which he was tried consisted not only of this, but of others based on certain facts brought out by the Lexow committee touching Mr. Andrews acts as Excise Commissioner. Mr. Andrews ande a fight before the committee of the Loyal Legion that formed the court. Commander Parker had charge of the prosecution. The committee reported adversely to Mr. Andrews, and the Loyal Legion finally ratified the report, and Mr. Andrews was expelled. Since then one of the principal witnesses in the excise charges has made public a statement in which he said his testimony was not true.

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ATHENS. Prof. Seymour of Yale Says Our Students Are

in No Danger from the War. NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22.-Prof. Thomas ). Seymour, head of the Executive Committee of the American School in Athens, said this afternoon that the students of the school were in no danger from the present war, and that they

no danger from the present war, and that they would remain in Athens, although excavations had been stopped, as no Greeks could be hired to dig. He said that one of the leaders of the school, Prof Waldstein, had gone to the Thessalan frontier with the Crown Prince.

Prof. Seymour has just heard from Eben Alexander, Yale '78, the American Minister to Greece. Mr. Alexander writes that for three months war has been inevitable, but that American interests are in no danger. Many Yale graduates are studying in the school at Athens. They will work in libraries till the war is over. S. O. Dickerman, Yale '96, will start for Greece next week to study arch abology there. He holds a Yale fellowship and the Yale authorities do not think there is need to request him to remain at home.

Boston, April 22.-The Greeks in this city are

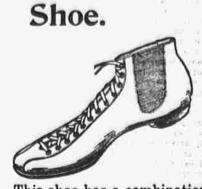
aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm and about aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm and about one hundred and twenty-five of them are com-pleting preparations to leave for their native country within a few days. Most of them have served in the tireck army and re-emissiment is not necessary. The office of D. T. Timagenis, Greek Consul, is headquarters for the volunteers. It is probable that a company of from 300 to 500 tirecks from Hoston and neighborhood will leave for the seat of war on next Monday night.

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bu-

eau registered the temperature yesterday as follows: 1897, 1898, 1897, 1898, -149 51 6 P.M. 50 59 -55 50 4 P.M. 49 51 -56 50 12 Midnight 47 49 WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR PRIDAY. For eastern New York, threatening weather with

showers in northern portion; fair in the southern portion; warmer in southern portion; southwesterly winds.

Safety Bicycle



This shoe has a combination of desirable features not found in any other.

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359 Fulton St. Cor. Bedford Av. and Broadway. R. B. GROVER & CO., Makers. Pactory, Brockton, Mass.

CAN'T BE GOT OUT OF COMMITTEE. Too Late to Pass the Bill for the City to Acquire the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Bonds.

ALBANY, April 22.-Mirabeau L. Towns, the poet lawyer of Brooklyn, representing the Municipal Ownership League; James W. Pryor of the City Club, Marion M. Miller of the Social Reform Club, C. Leslie Harwood, representing H. J. Braker, and several others have been hard at work for the last few days endeavoring to get out of committee either Senator Ford's bill or Senator Pavey's bill to authorize New York city to acquire the Sixth and Eighth avenue street

surface railroads. The Railroads Committee gave a hearing yesterday on the Ford bill, and the Citles Cammit-tee gave one to-day on the Pavey bill. The two bills are substantially the same. It was pointed out at these hearings that the city could buy both roads now for \$1,400,000, but next year both roads now for \$1,400,000, but next year would have to pay \$3,000,000 more for improvements in changing the motive power. The Railroads Committee met this morning, but not enough members were present to act on the Ford bill. The committee will not meet again. The Cities Committee probably will not meet again, and there is no likelihood that either bill will be reported.

At the meeting of the Cities Committee to-day J. W. Pryor, who drew the Pavey bill, urged its passage for these roasons:

First, the bill provided only for the raising of the means to carry out the contract which the city had been wise enough to made forty-six years ago, in nowise interfered with the vested rights of property, and would not work a hardalip upon any one.

Second, it would, if passed, result in enlarging the city's income and correspondingly re-

Stiletto blew out a boiler tube early this morning just as she was going out to act as a stake boat in the trial of the gunboat Annapolis. The accident disabled her for the day, and a cutter accident disabled her for the day, and a cutter annum, a sum equivalent to the interest on from the United States tug Leyden took the Stiletto's place as stake boat.

W. S. ANDREWS SUES FOR \$100,000.

Papers Served at a Loyal Legion Dinner on larger sums.

larger sums.

Chairman Stranahan expressed regret that this matter had come before the committee at such a late day. He asserted his belief that it was one of great importance and of great merit. His remarks indicated that he was in favor of the measure, and the only reasen that could possibly prevent him from supporting it would be the inability to get a quorum together in the expiring hours of the Legislature.

ELECTRICITY ON FOURTH AVENUE. Property Owners Protest Against a Change of

Motive Power. At the hearing yesterday before the State Railroad Commissioners on the application of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for permission to change the motive power on the Madison and Fourth avenue line to the underground trolley, a protest against the pro-posed change was read by John Harsen Rhoades. The protest was signed by John Harsen Rhoades, Whoeler H. Peckham, William G. Gulliver, George H. Jones, Phebe Ann Thorne, L. Bolton Bangs, Margaret Smith, James H. Morre, Mary A. Pettus, Rachael M. Hustace, James Hooker Hamersley, Florence A. Alker, B. Ogden Chisholm, F. E. Doughty, Eva Lawrence, Evelina Meserole, C. A. Harned, Henry G. Marquand, Alfred M. Hoyt, A. Cardoza, and J. E. Roosevelt, Adverse action on the application was asked, as the street railway company had offered no compensation to the city for the franchis of change of power, and that no assurances had been given that the new electric road will be run with due regard to the convenience of citizens and property owners along the line. Mr. Rhoades also made a speech in support of the protest. The protest was signed by John Harsen Rhoades, Further hearing was postponed until May 5 at the request of the Third Avenue Railroad Com-pany.

6TH AND STH AVENUE ROADS. Aldermen Withdraw Tuetr Objections to & Change of Motive Power.

Alderman Parker, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, has notified the Board of Electrical Control that all opposition by the committee to the granting of permits to the Metropolitan Traction Company to change the mopolitan Traction Company to change the mo-tive power from horses to electricity on the Sixth and Eighth avenue lives has been with-drawn. Mr. Parker said that the change on the part of the Aldermen was brought about by the culnion of the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the change of motive power would not affect the city's right to purchase the roads under the provisions of the charters of the roads in question.

The Railroad Committee of the board gave a public hearing yesterday on the application of the Traction. Company for permission to extend its tracks through Broome street from the Bow-ery to Broadway. Briefs will be submitted.

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